

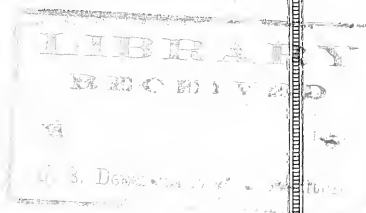
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JAN 24 1927

Southwestern Wild Flowers, Ferns and Cacti



1927

Allan & Bridwell
Mountain Park, N. M.

REMARKS

In making up the list of plants described on the following pages we have tried to confine ourselves to those of outstanding merit. The Southwest abounds in plants that are desirable for their intensely colored, showy flowers, abundant, graceful foliage and in some cases for their bizarre and unusual appearance. Many of the plants listed are new to the trade and we believe you will find them all of more than usual interest.

HARDINESS—All our plants including cacti, have been subjected to zero weather and those from the higher mountains endure temperatures ranging down to 25 degrees below zero. We believe success depends in a larger measure upon adequate drainage, especially those plants from the deserts and drier hills.

SOIL CULTURE—The majority of plants listed grow naturally on dry hills with more or less lime in the soil. Exceptions are noted in descriptions. These are conditions that are encountered in their natural habitat and should be followed as closely as possible for best results. We will be glad to hear from those desiring more definite data on the adaptability of different plants to various localities.

PACKING—We take unusual care in packing all orders and guarantee them to reach customers in good condition, replacing any plants failing to do so providing package has not been opened enroute. We make no charge for packing.

SHIPPING DATES—Shipments are made from Oct. 1st to May 1st, except for Cacti, Ferns and Iris which may be shipped at any time. Customers will please specify date they desire shipment made, otherwise we must use our own judgment.

PRICES—We make a charge of 25c each, \$2.00 for ten, \$15.00 per hundred except as otherwise noted. Those listed to sell two for 25c should be treated as single plants. 35c plants are \$2.90 for ten, \$21.00 per hundred, 50c plants \$4.00 for ten or \$30.00 per hundred. Customers are requested not to order mixed groups at the quantity price as such prices only apply to ten or one hundred of one kind. Specimens of the larger Cacti, Agave, Dasylirion, Yuccas or shrubs can be furnished, prices according to size and a matter of correspondence. All orders amounting to \$3.00 or more will be prepaid anywhere in the United States, those for smaller amounts should be accompanied by 25c additional. An exception is made of Cacti, large shrubs and specimens which will be shipped by freight or express, charges collect.

TERMS—Cash with order. Please do not ask us to make exceptions.



Abronia angustifolia—(Sand Verbenia). A pretty little plant of the deserts. Short reclining stems with narrow, succulent leaves and 2 in. clusters of delicately fragrant, tubular, pink flowers. Summer. Sandy soil in full sun.

Asclepias tuberosa—(Butterfly Weed). One to several erect leafy stems 24 in. high, with terminal cluster of deep reddish orange flowers. One of the prettiest of the genus. Moist sandy soil in full sun. Summer.

Asclepias speciosa—(Showy Milkweed). Stout erect plant 30 in. high, with rather large oval leaves and terminal cluster of fragrant flowers—in color a soft blending of cream, purple and pink. Summer. Moist rich soil, in full sun.

Allium cernuum—(Fairy Pearls). A small bulbous plant with fleshy, grass-like leaves and a single 15 in. stem bearing an inverted umbel of small, shell pink flowers, resembling a shower of pearls. Summer and Fall. 2 for 25c.

Atamosco longifolia—(Atamosco Lily). Small bulbous plant with narrow, fleshy leaves and an 8 in. naked stem bearing a single yellow, lily-like flower 2 in. across. Should be planted in colonies. Summer. 2 for 25c.

Aquilegia chrysantha—(Golden Columbine). A graceful, airy plant, 24 in. high and with it's delicate foliage and large golden yellow flowers is one of our prettiest wild-lings. Moist, rich, well drained soil in shade. Summer.

Astragalus yaquianus—(Silvery Loco). Makes a conspicuous rosette of silvery white, downy leaves and a number of 12 in. divergent stems tipped with 4 in. spikes of canary yellow, pea shaped flowers. Summer.

Astragalus—(Purple Loco). An unidentified form similar to the above in foliage characteristics but with short axillary spikes of pale purple flowers. Summer.

Anemone sphenophylla—(Canyon Anemone). A pretty little plant 8 in. high with few deeply cleft leaves and rather showy pinkish white flowers an inch across. Spring.

Argemone platyceras—(Prickly Poppy). A showy plant 3 ft. high with several branching stems, attractive bluish green leaves, the whole plant densely covered with weak yellow spines and bearing many silky, white flowers 3 in. or more across. Summer.

Agave neo-mexicana—(Mescal). A feature of New Mexico's dry, rocky hills. Makes a great rosette of stout, spiny margined, bluish green leaves, each tipped with an inch long black spine. Flowers are a beautiful golden yellow and are borne in a large open panicle on the upper third of a 15 ft. stem. Summer.

Agave lechuguilla—(Lechuguilla). Narrow leaves, not as efficiently armed as the above, but possessing the characteristics of the family—the ability to produce a bunch of flowers out of all proportion to the size of the plant. Flowers close set in a magnificent spike on upper third of a 12 ft. stem. Summer.

Clematis ligusticifolia—(Western Virgin's Bower). A climbing vine with attractive dark green foliage, covered in late summer with numerous sprays of small, cream colored flowers, these are followed by fluffy balls of down that are quite as pretty as the blossom. Excellent for trellises. Moist rich soil, in full sun.

Clematis viorna—(Leather Flower). Vine, foliage and manner of growth rather similar to the preceding, but bearing dark purple flowers, bell shaped, singly instead of sprays. Will stand considerable drouth, but prefers moist rich soil, in sun or partial shade. Summer.

Castilleja integra—(Indian Paint Brush). A 12 inch plant sparingly branched from the base, with narrow, grayish

green leaves and flowers in short terminal spikes. Flowers and leafy bracts colored a bright scarlet. Summer till frost.

Campanula petiolata—(Mountain Bluebell). Several erect slender stems with small linear leaves and showy clusters of deep blue bell shaped flowers an inch or more long. Summer till frost. In cool location.

Corydalis montanum—(Golden Corydalis). Large cluster of delicate lacy basal leaves, bluish green in summer, tinged with purple and bronze in winter. Flowers deep yellow in erect many flowered racemes. Moist rich soil. Summer and late fall.

Delphinium novo-mexicanum—(Tall Larkspur). A stately plant, growing up to 8 feet, with deeply incised leaves and 16 inch terminal spikes of dark blue, velvety flowers. One of the best. Summer. Rich soil in full sun.

Dasyllirion wheeleri—(Sotol). Numerous narrow, flexible leaves from a bulbous base, three feet high, bluish green in color and armed on the edge with short curved spines. Flower stems up to 12 feet, the upper half densely covered with golden, catkin like blooms. Summer. Very tropical in effect but hardy.

Conopholis mexicana—(Flowering Fungus). An odd plant of moist shady woodlands 8 in. high, usually growing in colonies of 8 to 15 plants. Flowers crowded on the stems, pinkish white in color. The plant is without chlorophyl and presents a strange appearance as it rears it's head above the ground. Early spring.

Iris missouriensi — (Rocky Mountain Iris). Narrow leaves 16 inches high with stems slightly taller, bearing 2 to 4 large pale violet flowers marked with purple and gold. The most adaptable of the wild Irises, preferring moist rich soil, but succeeding remarkably well in common garden soil. Summer.

Lesquerella fendleri—(Yellow Bladder Pod). Small plant with grayish green basal leaves and several 6 in. divergent stems tipped with clusters of small lemon yellow flowers. Summer. 2 for 25c.

Linum lewisi—(Wild Flax). Up to 24 in. high with many erect swaying stems branching at the top. Flowers the size of a half dollar of a delicate shade of blue, the base of each petal lightly veined with purple. A consistent bloomer. Summer and Fall.

Liatris punctata—(Dwarf Gayfeather). Several erect stems 16 in. high with stiff narrow leaves and upper half of stem densely covered with lavender pink floss-like florets. Fall.

Lobelia splendens—(Western Cardinal Flower). Smaller than it's eastern cousin but same habits and manner of growth and with the same vivid cardinal red flowers. Rich soil in bogs. Full sun. Fall.

Lupinus sierra-blanca—(White Mountain Lupine). Erect branching plant 30 in. high with palmately compound leaves and many 4 in. spikes of light purple, pea shaped flowers. Fragrant. Summer. Moist soil in shade or full sun.

Lonicera ciliosa—(Red Honeysuckle). Woody vine with light green, elliptic leaves and showy terminal clusters of reddish orange tubular flowers. Moist, rich soil in deep woods. Summer. 50c each.

Nolina greenii—(Bear Grass). One of the yuccas, with a multitude of very narrow stiff leaves rising (in old plants) from several crowns and small cream colored flowers in a rather stout, short panicle. Summer.

Penstemon neo-mexicanus—(Purple Penstemon). Erect

plant 24 in. high with very narrow leaves and many bluish purple flowers over an inch long borne in the axils of the upper leaves. Summer. Moist cool slopes.

Penstemon torreyi—(Red Penstemon). One to several swaying stems 24 in. high with narrow leaves and vivid cardinal red, tubular flowers in an open spike on upper half of stem. A gorgeous plant and one that will stand out in any collection. Summer.

Penstemon cobaea—(Dew Flower). Stout, erect plant 20 in. high with shining dark green leaves and thickly set with large flowers resembling foxglove, ranging in color from nearly white in some specimens to purple in others. Summer.

Penstemon grandiflorus—(Queen Penstemon).—A taller plant than the preceding, reaching 3 ft. or more in height, bluish green leaves and beautiful pale lavender flowers that are remarkable for size and symmetrical arrangement. Summer. Moist sandy soil in full sun. 50c each.

Penstemon cathophorus—(Damson Penstemon). One of the smaller species, seldom exceeding 12 in. in height, with bluish green leaves and one inch flowers of a charming shade of reddish purple, in clusters in the axils of the upper leaves. Summer.

Perezia nana—(Desert Holly). A queer little plant of the drier hills, 8 in. high with grayish green leaves suggestive of holly and pretty purple flowers borne terminally. Unexcelled for dry rock gardens. Spring.

Phlox mesoleuca—(Dwarf Flcx). A low plant, scarcely 6 in. high, with small linear leaves and lovely, clear pink flowers an inch and a half across. Summer.

Quamoclidion multiflorum—(Four o'clock). A prostrate plant forming large clumps with heart shaped leaves and many clusters of rich reddish purple, tubular-funnel form flowers 2 in. long. Long blooming season. Summer to Fall.

Sidalcea neo-mexicana—(Indian Mallow). One to several erect stems up to 18 in. high with 8 in. spikes of pale purple flowers over an inch across. Summer. Moist ground close to streams.

Spheralcea tenuipes—(Scarlet Mallow). Low branching plant with deeply cleft grayish green leaves and many one-inch, deep scarlet, cup shaped flowers. Summer to Fall.

Spheralcea pedata—(Salmon Globe Mallow). Erect plant 18 in. high, grayish green digitately parted leaves and numerous bright scarlet flowers. Summer.

Solidago pitcheri—(Goldenrod). Several tall leafy stems 3 ft. or more high and pyramidal clusters of small golden yellow flowers. Fall. Moist soil in full sun.

Sedum wrighti—(Stonecrop). Small succulent plant found growing in the crevices of rocks in the higher mountains. Stems thickly set with small narrow leaves and bearing terminal cymes of small pinkish-white flowers. Summer. Moist rich soil.

Townsendia exscapa—(Easter Daisy). Dainty little plant with thick tufts of grayish green linear leaves and pale pink, daisy like flowers over an inch across crowded together close to the ground. One of the first flowers to bloom in the Spring, setting their buds in the middle of the Winter. 2 for 25c.

Verbena wrighti—(Pink Verbena). Several erect branching stems with pinnatifid leaves and showy clusters of pink to lilac colored flowers. Spring to frost.

Yucca elata—(Little Palm). Ordinarily with simple, though sometimes branching stems up to 8 ft. high, crowned with rosettes of innumerable, very narrow, stiff leaves,

from the center of which springs an immense open spike of waxy white, bell shaped flowers. Summer.

Yucca macrocarpa—(Palm). Of about the same height as the above but with fewer and considerably wider leaves and flowers borne in a short, stout panicle. Summer.

Yucca baccata—(Spanish Dagger). Plant with little or no stem and stiff sword shaped leaves 2 to 3 ft. long and large white flowers in a stout panicle scarcely exceeding the leave in height. Summer.

FERNS

Our ferns are native of dry hills and when once established require a minimum of shade and water. Some of them grow in full sun and we unhesitatingly recommend them to those desiring a fern that will withstand the trying conditions encountered in the average rock garden. They should be planted at the base of rocks and shaded until rooted.

Cheilanthes myriophylla—(Velvet Fern). Grayish green, 10 in. fronds closely covered with short down. One of the better sorts and should be in every garden.

Cheilanthes fendleri—(Fendler's Fern). Small bright green fronds up to 6 in. high, making large open colonies. Endures considerable drought but should have partial shade.

Cheilanthes lindheimeri—(Silver Fern). Beautiful silvery gray 6 in. fronds from slender root stocks. To see a colony of these little ferns standing at attention with their backs against a large boulder and bidding defiance to their inhospitable surroundings is enough to make an optimist of any one.

Cheilanthes feei—(Small Lip Fern). Small grayish green, downy fronds 2 to 3 in. high forming thick mats in crevices of dry limestone cliffs.

Notholaena bonariensis—(San Andreas Fern). Narrow, stiffly erect, olive green fronds up to 16 in. high. Forms rounded clumps and is one of the easiest to grow.

Notholaena sinuata—(Narrow Cloak Fern). Very narrow 12 in. fronds covered with fine gray down. Asks nothing but a chance to get started.

Notholaena sinuata integerrima—(Desert Fern). Very similar to the above but smaller and lacking the thick covering of down. The boldest of the lot in defying the sun and hot winds.

Notholaena hookeri—(Star Fern). Very dark green fronds, the backs covered with light yellow powder, star shaped and borne leaf-like at the ends of 6 in. glossy brown stems. A strange looking plant.

Pellaea intremedia—(Sacramento Fern). Light green, open fronds 8 in. high. A delicate plant, not as prolific as some, but never the less a desirable sort.

Pellaea mucronata—(Cliff Brake). Bluish green bipinnate fronds on stiff wire-like glossy stems 10 in. high. Grows in crowded colonies and is a conspicuous plant.

SHRUBS

50c each for mailing size only.

Astrophyllum dumosum—(Sorilla). Low profusely branched, evergreen shrub 20 to 30 in. high with an abundance of peculiar, yellowish-green, palmately compound leaves and bearing near the end of the branches small clusters of half-inch white flowers with a fragrance similar to Oleander. A novelty that must be seen to be appreciated. Late Fall.

Berberis repens—(Mountain Holly). Small evergreen



shrub 12 in. high or less, multiplying from running root stocks, leaves sharply serrated somewhat resembling common holly and flowers borne in terminal clusters followed by purple berries. Rich soil in shade. Spring.

Ephedra torreyana—(Joint Fir). This is an interesting plant because it is one of the very few forms of vegetation that has come down the ages from the coal period practically unchanged. Has no leaves but covered with thick tufts of slender dark green twigs that resemble exaggerated pine needles. Reaches a height of 3 feet.

Eupatorium wrighti—(Shrubby Eupatorium). Small much branched shrub, forming rounded clumps, and literally covered with clusters of small white to pink, fragrant flowers. Fall.

Fallugia paradoxa—(Apache Plume). A freely branching shrub up to 4 feet high, with small deeply cleft grayish-green leaves, and white rose like flowers over an inch across. Flowers are followed by conspicuous balls of silky down, lightly tinged with purple, that are unusually attractive. Summer and Fall.

Fraxinus cuspidata—(Flowering Ash). Tall shrub 12 feet high with ascending branches, small pinnately compound leaves and drooping clusters of small white fragrant flowers. Spring.

Fendlera falcata—(Hydrangea). Very desirable shrub 6 feet high or less, with small narrowly elliptic leaves and a profusion of one inch white flowers. Spring.

Fouquieria sylvestris—(Flaming Sword). A queer desert shrub with many divergent branchless stems 10 feet high, armed their entire length with stout spines and thickly covered during the summer with small dark green, close set leaves. The bright scarlet, tubular flowers are borne at the tip of each stem in a one sided raceme that at a distance looks very much like flames blown about by the wind. Spring.

Garrya wrighti—(Silktassel Bush). An attractive evergreen 6 ft. high with abundant bright green foliage and small flowers in loose, drooping axillary spikes. Spring.

Koeberlinia spinosa—(Crown of thorns). An unusual shrub 5 feet high, strangely forbidding in aspect. Entirely devoid of foliage, intricately branched and each olive green branch and branchlet ending in a stout thorn. Flowers small, greenish white, in lateral racemes. Early Summer.

Philadelphus argyrocalyx — (Mock Orange). Freely branching shrub 4 to 6 feet high with small elliptic leaves and a multitude of one inch deliciously fragrant white flowers. Spring and Summer.

Pachystima myrsinites—(Myrtle Pachystima). Small prostrate shrub from a running root stock with glossy evergreen leaves and inconspicuous flowers in a small axillary cluster. Ideal for planting under trees in deep shade. Moist rich soil.

Populus aurea—(Quaking Aspen). Slender white barked tree with small rounded leaves that are attached to the branches in such a way that the slightest breeze sets them to violently quivering. Being a native of the higher mountains it should prove of easy culture in the north and east. Moist cool slopes.

Rhus choriophylla—(Evergreen Sumac). Evergreen spreading shrub 6 ft. high with glossy dark green 3 to 5 foliate leaves and small flowers in panicles. Spring.

Sericotheca dumosa—(Silver Plume). Graceful shrub 6 to 10 ft. high generally with several main stems, numerous branches and small white flowers borne in large, drooping, plummy clusters. Should be in every garden. Summer.

CACTI

We list here only characteristic species, if interested send for special list. All our cacti are grown out door and are fine healthy specimens. As *Opuntias* grow easily from cuttings we ship that way, but if rooted plants are wanted we can furnish them after June first. *Opuntias* have in general, large showy flowers, in color a deep rich yellow, sometimes shading to red in the throat. Exceptions are noted in the descriptions.

Opuntia—(Prickly Pear).

O. arborescens—Joints cylindric, light green, growing up to 6 feet. Spines sheathed, numerous, one and one half inches long. Large purple flower.

O. leptocaulis—Joints cylindric, one half inch in diameter, growing to three feet. Small yellow flowers followed by bright red berry like fruit that are persistent well into winter.

O. polyacantha—Joints dark green about six inches long, almost concealed by slender, light colored spines sometimes four inches long. Plants spreading.

O. toumeyii—Joints light green up to ten inches long, spines about one inch long, yellow with a brown base, mostly on upper half of joint. Plant spreading.

O. chihuahuensis—Joints six inches long, bluish green sometimes tinged with red, spines brown, two inches long. Plants spreading.

O. macrocentra—Joints bluish green conspicuously tinged with red, very thin, about eight inches long, spines brown from two to four inches long, on upper edge of joints only. Plants semi-erect.

O. lindheimeri—Joints light green up to seven inches. spines clear yellow, one half inch long and few to the joint. Plant semi-erect.

O. phaeacantha—Joints to twelve inches, dark green, thickly covered with red and white spines two inches or more long. Plants semi-erect. \$.35 each.

O. wootoni—Joints up to eighteen inches long, yellowish green, narrowed at the apex and with evenly spaced stout white spines. Plants erect. One of our showiest *opuntias*. Not at all common. \$.35 each.

O. englemanni—Joints up to twenty inches, light green, spines variable in number, white or yellow. Plant semi-erect. The giant of the *opuntias*. \$.35 each.

O. macrocentra var. paucispinus—An unlisted variation with very thin joints up to ten inches long, bluish green tinged with red. Spines none on some joints, on others two or three, brown with white tips, one inch long. A very erect clean cut plant. \$.50 each.

O. macrocentra var. cardiacus—Joints heart shaped eight inches long, thin, dark reddish green, spines on outer lobes only, in pairs, one of them dark brown two and one half inches long. The other white one inch long appressed parallel to the edge of the joint. \$.50 each.

Echinocactus horizonthealonius—Globose plant up to six inches in diameter and same in height, seven to nine thick rounded ribs, covered with a net work of stout, curved, pink, striped spines. Flowers clear pink two inches across or more. \$.50 to \$1.00

Echinocactus intertextus—Stout cylindric, six to eight inches high and to four inches in diameter, spines short, dusky tipped and closely interwoven, practically hiding the body of the plant. Flowers small, light pink. \$.25 to \$1.00

Echinocereus dasyacanthus—Short cylindric, up to ten inches high and three inches in diameter, densely covered

